2: Krige and Krige E-5 (1928-1939)1943
FX14 Lovedu FX14



437 rather than of goodwill; the goods exchanged are primary and the relations between the parties, though not unimportant, are secondary. In *money barter* it is not the objective value of the goods exchanged against one another, but their value as compared with certain common measures that is in the forefront—for instance, such measures as hoes or goats or certain denominations of money. When a man says he has bought 1*s*. worth of maize, he may mean, not that he has paid cash, but that he has bought a 4-gallon tinful (which is regarded as the equivalent of 1*s*. worth) and has paid some goods which are considered to have the value of 1*s*. What he has in mind is the common standard, which some think of as 1*s*., while others regard it as a tinful of maize. Finally, in *money exchange*, goods are exchanged for money, not against other goods; yet for our purposes, not all money transactions are included in money exchange, but only those payments in money which are business transactions. Many money exchanges fall under gift barter. For instance, A brings beer to her son-in-law, who, not having the two goats that he should return, hands over £1 to A; he is not paying for the beer, but he is exchanging his goodwill.

437 438 439 431 The following table approximately reflects the volume of exchanges during the course of a normal year in an average family of five (two adults and three children). It would be impracticable to give the source of our figures, except for the general remark that they have been worked out from mass statistics of a population of about 2,000 people, supplemented by budgets and personal observations, and are expressed in £ *s*. *d*.

| | External Trade 1 | | | Internal Trade 1 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medium of payment | Money | Money barter | Total | Money | Money barter | Barter | Gift barter | Total |
| Cash | £ s. d.<br>1 2 3 | s. d.<br>— | £ s. d.<br>1 2 3 | s. d.<br>5 0 | s. d.<br>— | s. d.<br>— | £ s. d.<br>8 3 | £ s. d.<br>13 3 |
| Agricultural produce and beer | 6 | 2 0 | 2 6 | 1 9 | 1 6 | 7 0 | 1 1 6 | 1 11 9 |
| Livestock, &c. | 6 | — | 6 | 4 0 | 2 0 | 4 6 | 2 19 6 | 3 10 0 |
| Total | 1 3 3 | 2 0 | 1 5 3 | 10 9 | 3 6 | 11 6 | 4 9 3 | 5 15 0 |

437 602 431 It will be seen that money exchange accounts for £1 14*s*., or 24 per cent. of the total exchanges, money barter for 5*s*. 6*d*., or under 4 per cent., barter for 11*s*. 6*d*., or just under 8 per cent., and gift barter for £4 9*s*. 3*d*., or just under 64 per cent. By far the largest single exchange is bride-price (*munywalo*), which falls under gift barter. The proportion of

1 [See p. 61, Cat. 116 for definition of external and internal trade.—Analyst.]